

# SPooner FOR THE COURT PLANK AND AGAINST SETTING LABOR ABOVE THE GENERAL LAW.

Hopes That After the Conventions at Chicago and Denver Have Adjourned the Distinction Between Republicanism and Populism Will Still Be Discernible.

John C. Spooner, for many years one of the Republican leaders in the United States Senate, has come out in favor of the adoption by the Republican national convention of a declaration expressive of confidence in the courts. In Senator Spooner's opinion the conditions demand the adoption of some such plank as is proposed in the memorial signed by eighteen well known Republicans and citizens.

Senator Spooner had declined up to yesterday to comment on the situation in the Republican party, but the reports about planks that are being urged on the committee on resolutions by President Roosevelt have aroused him. Not only should the national convention, as Mr. Spooner sees it, stand fast for the prerogatives of the courts but there should be no declaration advocating an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law for the so-called purpose of exempting "labor" from the operations of that law.

"If the object of such an amendment," said Senator Spooner, "is to nullify the anti-boycott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States no party platform ought to be supported which will propose it."

Senator Spooner was asked first what idea he had formed through his long experience in public affairs of Mr. Taft's fitness for the Presidency. Mr. Spooner had no objections to answering that question.

"Secretary Taft's fitness," said he, "cannot be denied. From every standpoint he is of Presidential stature. As a lawyer, an administrator and an administrator he has exhibited amazing talent for the discharge of great public duties. He understands our system of government and the limitations of the Constitution upon the Federal power and the power of the States and of the departments of the Government in respect of each other, and will without doubt administer the office in accordance with the Constitution and the best traditions of our history."

As to the Vice-Presidency, however, there seemed, as Mr. Spooner viewed it, to be a pretty general and wrong impression that it does not make much difference who is nominated.

"The Senate," said the ex-Senator, "could get along without a Vice-President as a presiding officer. The office was created primarily in view of a possible vacancy in the office of President, and it seems to be a perfectly plain proposition that it is the duty of the convention to nominate for Vice-President a man whose ability, experience and reputation are such as to render him a fit nominee for the Presidency. To treat the office as one of little consequence, to be bestowed without any regard to the fitness of the person for the discharge of the duties of the Presidential office, solely with reference to carrying this State or that State in the campaign, is far from being a faithful discharge of a great party duty, in my opinion."

"Do you agree with other Republicans that there should be a declaration in the platform expressing the confidence of the people in the courts?" the Senator was asked.

"Thoughtful Republicans," said he, "seem to have great anxiety about the platform. I was in Chicago a day or two ago for several hours; every one there seemed to understand that the platform had been drafted and was ready to be adopted and that it was 'on its way out' for the convention to act upon, but no one seemed to know what it contained. There was a strong feeling among the delegates with whom I talked that it was a pretty good time for the party in convention to make its own platform and itself discharge the duties which the delegates were sent there by their constituencies to discharge. I hope that feeling will be a very general one. Any other system is not party government."

"I think," the Senator added, "that the platform should contain substantially the proposition signed by prominent Republicans here and endorsed by the Union League Club, declaratory of confidence in the courts and the continued maintenance of their independence and freedom of action in accordance with long established procedure."

"In the last analysis the courts of the country are the conservators of the liberties of the people, and their functions as established by the Constitution and maintained for a century should not be interfered with nor their processes weakened for the prevention of injunctive upon the demand of any class or for any political reason. It is an axiom that laws should be equal in their operation without regard to classes. Of course Congress can only effect the practice and procedure in the Federal courts. The States, in respect of procedure in their courts, are free. The writ of injunctive as a means of affording preventive remedy against threatened wrongs is older than this Government. The granting of a preliminary writ of injunctive decides nothing as to the merits of the case. It is simply a determination by the Chancellor that the status quo should in justice be maintained until there can be a hearing and determination upon the merits of the controversy. The restraining order, which simply restrains the party from doing the alleged wrong until the Court can hear and determine whether a preliminary injunctive should be granted, is vital."

"A proposition that hereafter no restraining orders should be granted by the courts of the United States except upon notice would be monstrous in its injunctive and would operate to defeat in thousands of cases the remedy sought by injunctive, for the parties would be prohibited from perpetrating the wrong. Being two from injunctive, they could not be punished for contempt, and the plaintiff would have no recourse except in a suit for damages, which so often affords no relief."

"Why," continued the Senator, "shall one class of people be exempt by law from judicial restraint in carrying out a threat—

# TORNADO HITS GRANT'S CAMP LEVELS TENTS AND INJURES A SCORE OF TROOPERS.

Headquarters Mess Tent Flung High in the Air and Gen. Grant's Tent Blown Over—Thousands of Dollars in the Wind—Stampede in the Horse Corral.

CARTHAGE, N. Y., June 14.—A tornado, born somewhere over the Canada line, swept Gen. Grant's big military camp this afternoon and mused it viciously. It snatched up the camp in its teeth and worried it as a terrier worries a rag, and when it had whirled out of Jefferson county in the general direction of Watertown the military home of some 5,000 Regulars and Guardmen was the most woful, the most dismal looking spot this side of Sheol.

It was a thoroughpauze, businesslike, most impudent tornado, not a well bred, genteel mannered wind, but a perfect beast of a storm that recognized no distinction between rank and file or the courtesies due a general officer and his staff. It rushed them all alike, from the Major-General to Private Thomas Jefferson Jones of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, leaving in its path a most dignified Major of the Medical Corps, who sat among the ruins of his canvas house, clad only in light blue pajamas and with a look of utter amazement upon his amiable face.

The fierce, driving wind, which levelled tents, scattered \$10,000 worth of Paymaster Holloway's good new currency over several acres of ground, injured fifteen or twenty troopers slightly, frightened the cavalry horses to wild stampedes and left the ground soaked as a sponge, was no merry jest to officers and men. The celebrated epigram of the late Gen. Sherman goes straight, place and show even when applied to this centre of mimic war. The beginning of the storm furnished no hint of the devilment that was to come.

The men had been praying army style for rain that would bring the choking dust and wet down the red bluffs, and when it began to rain at about 2:30 this afternoon everybody from the General down grinned pleasantly and crawled under cover. A brisk little breeze came jumping with the rain, cooling off the air, but nobody gave the breeze a thought. A few minutes before 3 o'clock a cloud as wide as a county and as black as the spade ace vaulted over the horizon to the northeast, took a quick look at the wide, level plain with the big Back house in the center, and then it began to break in pieces and came on like an express train, sixty miles an hour. The meteorological sharpers on the General's staff figured it out quite some time after.

About the first object it landed on was the mess tent of the headquarters staff. The tornado jerked it loose from the stake poles and flung it high in the air, like a mad ball, and it came down in a shower of breaking china and glass across the terrified yells of the negro cooks, who were lying flat on their bellies with their faces to the wet ground. High up in the air the big A tent flapped like a great bird, settling after a while limply among a bunch of scrub oak.

You could not see ten feet in front of you while the wind was smashing the camp. It was a case of every man holding on to his own life in the hope of staying in Providence and his own little toes. Was anybody scared? You may depend they were. The betting was even money while the hurricane was forward that tents and men, that major-general, colonels, majors and captains and a few civilians who were wishing about then that they had conducted their military studies from hotel verandas would be pitched headlong down a hill so steep that it would have stumped a jockey.

Gen. Grant at that moment was entertaining Major Lloyd McCormick and other officers in his tent on top of the Hog Back. After wiping the plain to the east of the Hog Back as clean as a china plate the tornado came hell-bent for the General's quarters. First it kicked over the mess tent at the back of his quarters, leaving it a ruin, and then knocked at the General's tent. In one second the roof was gone, the tent flaps torn open, strong oak poles snapped and wrenched loose and there was the Old Ned to pay generally. The General's glassware was broken and some of his books and papers were blown away and ruined by the rain. His bedding was drenched and a big parol lamp was reduced to splinters of glass.

The General himself made for the open, bareheaded and coatless, closely followed by three agile and active officers of his staff. Against the roar of the storm they made themselves heard finally, although every body on the Hog Back was in the same trying situation, and husky soldiers came and held fast to the General's unsteady horse.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, sanitary inspector of the medical corps, was enjoying an after-luncheon siesta. The Major sleeps well and the racket did not faze him. When the tornado came he was in the midst of a dream of a dream of a brigade of yellow legged, yellow fever microbes that were making a last determined stand, though sadly outnumbered, against the division of tubercular microbes armed with repeating hypodermics. The next thing he knew the warring microbes had dispersed and so had his tent and most of his effects. All that was left to the Major was the suit of light blue underclothes that he had pulled on in a hurry to escape the rain. He was sitting on the ground when the rain came, and he was drenched and his hair was matted with mud.

Hurrying over the Hog Back the big wind laid low Adj. Gen. Bowley's tent, scattering reports and data, knocked down Col. John C. Chamberlain's canvas house, overturned Capt. William T. Johnston's tent. William C. Tangitt's and a dozen other tents where the assistant umpires and Gen. Grant's staff officers were quartered. Col. Edwin F. Glenn of the Twenty-third Infantry, the chief umpire, saved his life by leaping from his tent. He was not hurt, though not so important equatorially, and with Capt. Johnson, no pigmy, he held on for dear life. The wind gave him a good battle but was in too much of a hurry to stay and fight it out.

Once across the Hog Back and buck jumping over the wide spreading sand plain, where the regiments were encamped in straight lines and pleased the eye, the tornado had not a thing to break its course. Whole streets of tents went down before it as if a giant a mile high, with club a quarter

# BONAPARTE TO QUIT CABINET. Differences With the President May Prompt Him to Retire After the Election.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The relations between President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte have reached a point where the Attorney-General believes he should quit the Cabinet. It is now known here for a practical certainty. Political expediency prompts Mr. Bonaparte to remain with the Administration for the present, but it is believed that he will retire soon after the November elections.

Mr. Bonaparte has not felt at home in the Department of Justice since the trouble between himself and the President over the proceedings instituted in the case of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. A new source of trouble has arisen. It has to do with the action of the President in summarily ordering the removal of United States District Attorney Norman M. Ruick and United States Marshal Ruel Rounds of Idaho. Mr. Bonaparte was strongly opposed to the removal of these officers, and the President finally took the matter out of the Attorney-General's hands.

The removal of Ruick and Rounds was the direct result of their action in forcing the indictment of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho on a charge of complicity in the public land frauds. Mr. Borah is in high favor with the Administration. He will deliver a speech in the Chicago convention seconding the nomination of William H. Taft. Borah charged that Ruick and Rounds laid a political conspiracy against him and he demanded their removal.

The President was incensed at Mr. Bonaparte's action in bringing suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company without finally consulting him. Obeying orders, the Attorney-General made inquiry into the operations of the New England system. He was of the opinion that he was to proceed with the case in the event that he discovered evidence justifying a suit under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act. The Administration, with a Presidential candidate on its hands, practically decided to hold up action until later.

In some manner the wires became crossed and the announcement that suit was to be instituted was made without final consultation with the President. Mr. Bonaparte insisted that the case must take its course or he would retire from the Cabinet. Such was the report at the time, and while the White House denied that there was any disagreement between the President and the Attorney-General, it is known that this incident and others are still a source of friction between the President and his Attorney-General.

# WANT HUGHES TO WITHDRAW. Members of New York Delegation Would Like to Go After Vice-Presidency.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The friends of Jim Sherman were endeavoring to fix things up for him in the New York delegation to-night. Gov. Hughes's friends also were circulating among the New York delegates with anxiety over their countenances.

With the approach of the meeting of the New York State delegation in the morning Hughes's friends were beginning to realize that they had accomplished absolutely nothing in his interest even in their own State.

Gov. Hughes's personal representative here, Senator Alfred R. Page, was circulating among the delegates late to-night a suggestion that at the meeting to-morrow it should be decided unofficially among the leaders to give Gov. Hughes the full complimentary vote of the State on the first ballot for President, with the idea that Hughes would withdraw and the State delegation would be in a position to do business in connection with the Vice-Presidency nomination.

Senator Page guaranteed that the Hughes element would stand for any combination that might be made for second place. Senator Page, however, received no assurances, and he was told that it would be better should Hughes's friends withdraw his name before the convention balloted for President, and that then New York might be in a position to accomplish something.

He is to make the Hughes nomination speech, and there were some to-night unkind enough to say that he hoped to land the second place himself as a reason of his appearance before the convention in the capacity of Hughes's champion.

# LAUNCH CUTS DOWN CREW. Then Gets Away Without Attempting to Help Men Struggling in the Water.

A double scull crew composed of R. A. Wood, stroke, and F. Bannon, bow, and belonging to the Harlem Rowing Club, while practising on the Harlem River yesterday was run down by an auto launch a little above Spuyten Duyvil Creek in the Ship Canal. Its owner never slackened and offered assistance to the struggling rowers, but the steersman swung the boat around and escaped into the Hudson River. The launch carried a party of three young women and two men.

Wood and his partner headed up stream a little before noon for a long pull into the Hudson. The tide was with them. When the shell reached the Ship Canal they allowed the boat to drift and took a rest. Then the auto boat, bound down stream, came ploughing round a turn. There was a crash and the rowers were sent flying in the air, legs upward. The prow of the auto boat cut into the bow of the shell and just grazed Bannon's back.

When the boys came to the surface they looked around for help. The launch, however, was heading out toward the Hudson. At the point where the collision occurred there is a sheer bank of rock at each side. The scullers worked the shell toward the shore and with one hand each grabbed a sharp ledge while with the other they held on to the submerged shell. In this position they stuck for half an hour. A launch from the Union Boat Club rescued them.

# KITTRIDGE BEATEN BY 3,700. Crawford Will Be Senator for South Dakota—Congressmen in Doubt.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 14.—In the Republican State primary Crawford, Progressive, has defeated Kittridge, Republican, the present Senator, as candidate for the United States Senate by about 3,700 majority. Glass and Hall, Progressive candidates for Congress, are running behind Crawford. The result is still in doubt.

# NIAGARA FALLS UNHARNESSED FLOODGATES OF THE AMERICAN POWER CO. SHUT DOWN.

Inspection of the Tunnel Shows It in Perfect Condition—Government Experts Find That the Falls Have Not Been Damaged by the Use of the Water.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 14.—The American Niagara was unharnessed to-day for the first time since it was turned to making electricity for man ten years ago. Five full hours the rushing waters piled over the American cataract as free and unrestrained as they did in the early days when Father Hennepin gazed upon them from an eminence on the Gorge.

In order that divers might examine the American abutment of the upper steel arch bridge the floodgates to the Niagara Falls Power Company's tunnel were shut down at midnight. The tunnel leads from the turbines above the falls to the base of the bridge, where the column of water is shot out into the lower river at the rate of 8,000 cubic feet a second. During the last three years the abutment has shown signs of such a battering that the safety of the structure was feared. A concrete wall two and a half feet thick has been beaten away. An attempt a few months ago to place ten tons of steel armor against the abutment failed, the steel being torn from the bridge cables and crumpled up in the river, and there was no other way to examine the abutment than to turn off the water.

The United States Government took today's opportunity to determine if the falls have been damaged by the use of the water by the power companies. Major Charles W. Kutz, U. S. A., a member of the Taft commission, was on the scene to take observations and measurements. Readings were taken all along the river, and although the waters rose one-tenth of an inch at the brink just at the close of the shutdown folk who watched the cataract all day could not change.

The engineers found the bridge as solid as a church, although they admitted a new foundation might have to be built on the American side. R. S. Buck of New York, who built both foundations, and Franklin Moran of New York, who laid the foundation of the Singer Building, looked at the structure. The foundation of shale on which stands the protecting wall for the abutment of the big bridge has been undermined by the current. They decided that a firmer foundation might be secured by going down about sixty feet with concrete.

The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company closed down its floodgates to make the shutdown on the American side complete so that the Government engineers might observe the changes in the cataract. The wheel pits of the Niagara Falls Power Company were stopped at midnight, and at 4 o'clock the other company shut down.

About sixty persons made the trip through the tunnel. There was not a brick displaced and not a mark of erosion in the big tube was to be found in all its mile and a half of winding from the upper rapids to where it carries its load to the river below. The last seventy feet of tunnel takes a sharp drop a little below the level of the river and is filled with water. That portion of the trip was made in boats. The water that runs in there acts as a buffer on the column that shoots out into the river. The bridge was being inspected while the trip was being made through the bore.

Meanwhile 175,000 horse-power had been shifted to the Canadian power houses. Shifting a load of that enormity is something of a nicety in the line of an electrical job, but J. O. Johnson took charge of the mammoth switchboard and horse by horse he coaxed the big load over to the Canadian side and then brought it back home again without a mishap. There was just enough power available to run the street cars in Buffalo. There was no power at all in Niagara Falls while the inspection was on.

On account of the unusually high water in the river the wheel pits were too low to hold the flood in check. Additional sections were spliced to the barriers and after getting the water under control they were called with loud and cinders.

Major Kutz said the data taken by the Government engineers will be forwarded to the War Department as soon as they are all compiled and registered, with comparisons which will be taken to-morrow. The information obtained to-day will be of great value. Heretofore all estimates of supposed damage worked upon the falls by the inroads of power companies have been pure theory.

The test is one which will probably never be made again. It proved that the forty years of time and a dozen years of rapid development have changed the river so little that those who had been familiar with the waterfall fifty years could notice no change when the waters flowed free again.

# JOHN C. MCALL'S CHILD BITTEN By Leash-Bull Punged Fear—Dog Killed.

Irene, the five-year-old daughter of John C. McCall, secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, was walking on Riverside Drive with her mother yesterday afternoon when a Boston bull pup which Mrs. McCall had on a leash jumped at her and left a tooth mark on the little finger of the right hand. Mrs. McCall screamed and Bicycle Policeman Pierce, who was riding past, jumped off and got the dog.

Mrs. McCall went to her home at 238 West Seventy-eighth street and got her husband. Mr. McCall asked the policeman to kill the dog, which was done. He said he didn't think there was anything wrong with the dog, but to be on the safe side he had its body sent to the Health Department laboratory.

# PRIMARY RESULTS IN A TIE. Hull and Prouty Have Even Number of Votes for Iowa Congress Nomination.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 14.—It has developed that Congressman J. A. T. Hull and Judge S. F. Prouty are tied for the Republican Congress nomination in the Seventh district. When the primary result was first announced Hull seemed to have the nomination by thirty-one votes, but this majority dwindled to five. A mistake discovered in Marion county swung up the score and late last night a tie was reported. Certain precincts in Polk county (Des Moines) are yet to be canvassed.

# TO OPPOSE ANTI-INJUNCTION. Result of Conference of Speaker Cannon, Senator Hemenway and Others.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Speaker Cannon came up from his home in Danville late to-night very unexpectedly and was in quick consultation with Representative John D. Sullivan and Senator Hemenway and others, and as a result of the conference it was decided to oppose to the last degree any anti-injunction plank that may be presented to the committee on resolutions. This means, it was said, that others, possibly Senator Forsaker, will be here to join in the protest.

# VISION OF DEATH UNTRUE. Mrs. Kiselcia Survives the Hour Set for Her Dissection—May Be Insane.

PATERSON, N. J., June 14.—Mrs. Anna Kiselcia, who says she was told in a vision three weeks ago that she would die at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 14, is at the Pacific General Hospital to-night, still healthy and sound and seemingly in no immediate danger of dissolution. When she found this morning that she was not dying at the hour appointed she refused to take nourishment. Later, however, the physicians and nurses prevailed upon her to take a little food.

It is generally believed that Mrs. Kiselcia's so-called vision is nothing more than dementia induced by the death of her husband several months ago. She will be watched for several days, and if she continues to believe that she has been doomed to die she will be committed to an asylum.

# MEAT TAKES ANOTHER JUMP. Impossible to Kill Fresh Beef Because Packing Houses Are Flooded.

KANSAS CITY, June 14.—Meat will jump three cents in price to-morrow morning and it will be a scarce article at any price. The retail meat dealers and butchers were notified by the packing houses yesterday that the price will be raised on account of scarcity of live stock and their inability to operate packing houses on account of the floods.

As the packing houses are all flooded it is impossible to kill fresh beef and the dealers will have to rely on the present supply in the cold storage. Meat from the packing houses of other cities will have to be shipped in if the high water continues long, as the present supply is not believed to be large enough to meet the demand.

# WIRELESS AMATEURS ERROR Started Report That the Cruiser Colorado Was in a Bad Way.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Some ingenious boy experimenting with a wireless outfit at Seattle started a report late last night that the cruiser Colorado went aground at high tide on Dungeness Spit, at the entrance of the Straits of Fuca, and was in a dangerous position.

All wires were kept hot along the Coast for hours trying to get details of the disaster. At about 2 o'clock in the morning the Seattle wireless station received a despatch that the Colorado was anchored off Dungeness Spit and that the amateur must have mistaken the message which he caught.

# 8 HURT IN BRIDGE CRASH. Trolley Cars in Collision on the Williamsburg Structure.

Eight persons were slightly hurt and several others badly shaken up on the Williamsburg Bridge, early last night, when a Grand street car approaching Manhattan rammed a Franklin avenue car full of passengers from Coney Island.

The Grand street car was in charge of Motorman Matthew Newman, who was unable to stop his car on a down grade before the cars crashed together. When they hit glass was sent flying.

The two cars were run to the Manhattan end of the bridge, where an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital dressed the cuts of the passengers.

# SENATOR BAILEY'S ILLNESS. Severe Bronchitis, Says a Bulletin Issued by His Doctors.

So many inquiries have been made as to the condition of Senator Bailey of Texas, who is ill at the Waldorf-Astoria, that the Senator was prevailed upon yesterday to permit the posting of bulletins in the office of the hotel. The bulletin displayed yesterday read:

United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey has had for ten days a severe bronchitis, with moderate but continuous fever. Reports of serious disease of the throat are not true. General condition is good.

# REGENTS' QUESTIONS SOLD. Man Arrested Charged With Peddling Lists for State Examinations.

Detectives Lowenstein and Griffin arrested last night a man who said he was William Rosen of 331 East Eighty-eighth street on the complaint of an inspector for the State Board of Regents that he sold fifteen lists of questions for regents' examinations for \$50. The detectives say the man offered to sell fifty lists for \$100.

Inspector De Groot, who had Rosen arrested, said he wouldn't know until to-day whether the questions were old ones or were to be used in coming examinations.

# EARL OF DERBY DEAD. Was Once Governor-General of Canada and Held Other High Offices in England.

LONDON, June 14.—Frederick Arthur Stanley, sixteenth Earl of Derby, died suddenly to-day of heart disease. He was born in 1841 and entered the army in 1858. He was Lord of the Admiralty in 1888, Financial Secretary of War in 1874-77, Secretary for War, 1878-80; Secretary for the Colonies, 1885-86; President of the Board of Trade, 1886-88, and Governor-General of Canada, 1888-93. He was aide-de-camp to the King.

His son, Lord Stanley, succeeds him.

# ROOSEVELT STILL THE BOGY TERROR OF A STAMPEDE SPOILS SUNDAY FOR LEADERS.

Burrows and Lodge's Speeches Edited in the Fear That They May Cause a Tidal Wave to the President—Senator Bourne Still Boosts the Roosevelt Propaganda.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The situation is all in the air. It is distressingly complicated. It does not matter a particle what anybody tells you, the Taft people, including Charles P. Taft and Henry W. Taft, are afraid of a Roosevelt stampede. The Roosevelt spectre is constantly before them, day and night.

There is no reason to believe that Secretary Taft will not be nominated on the first ballot by a handsome majority. But he is not nominated yet.

There is no logic for the situation here. Taft has no strength of his own. Left to himself he would not have a dozen delegates in this convention. It is all Roosevelt, Roosevelt, Roosevelt.

To many of the more thoughtful leaders the danger of a Roosevelt stampede was never greater than it was to-day. Charles P. Scott, national committeeman for Alabama, a man thoroughly familiar with all the workings of the Southern delegations, declared emphatically to-day that the Taft men in all the Southern States were breaking away and talking Roosevelt. This fact is all the more important because the national committee has completed its labor and has practically made up its temporary roll of the convention.

# OHIO WANTS ROOSEVELT. There is no more consistent friend of Secretary Taft in this city than ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, whom Taft defeated for reelection as Governor by that untoward speech at Akron. Yet Mr. Herrick is alarmed over the Roosevelt sentiment. Senator Dick is in the same frame of mind. It can be said without fear of the slightest dispute that the majority of the Republican Congressmen nominated in Ohio and the Republican State officers nominated at Columbus are very much more for Roosevelt than they are for Taft, because they believe Roosevelt could carry Ohio in November and that Taft's candidacy for President would make the State doubtful.

The same situation was developed to-day concerning Indiana. The Indiana had a long conference, which was attended by James E. Watson, candidate for Governor; Senator Hemenway, Frederick A. Simms, acting chairman of the State committee in place of James P. Goodrich; John Z. Billheimer, candidate for State Auditor, and a number of candidates for Congress. They all expressed themselves to the effect that Vice-President Fairbanks should be renominated.

# FOR THE OLD TICKET. Aside from the Indiana conference and the talk as to the real situation in Ohio, to-day brought to those on the inside of affairs the realization that nobody would be surprised if the old ticket, Roosevelt and Fairbanks, was renominated.

So delicate is the situation that there have been conferences all day long on the speeches which temporary Chairman Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan and permanent Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts are to deliver in the convention. Burrows's speech was first gone over. The Michigan Senator slurs over the Roosevelt Administration. He has scarcely a mention of the President. It isn't an unfriendly speech to the President or the President's Administration. There is no untactful word in it. But the Republicans who went over the speech declared that its indifference and negative quality concerning Roosevelt and his Administration might offend many of the delegates and even arouse them to a sensation in the convention.

Sensor Burrows is therefore to be asked to interpolate a paragraph or two concerning the President and his Administration. The men who participated in this conference were not exactly Taft men nor were they Roosevelt men. They are Taft men only to the extent of getting rid of Roosevelt.

# CONCERNED ABOUT LODGE TOO. Senator Lodge's speech also caused grave concern to these conferees. They said that Lodge's speech was laudatory to the last degree of the Great White Chief. The conferees saw in Lodge's speech just the stuff to precipitate a stampede. It is of the Marc Antony type, slightly reversed. Roosevelt is a splendid man, probably the most splendid this country ever produced. He is the greatest statesman, the greatest warrior, the greatest writer, and all that sort of thing; and then Lodge proceeds to declare in effect that it would be an insult for this convention to renominate him.

These speeches of Burrows and Lodge are not public property. They cannot be printed until released by Burrows and Lodge. But the fact is that they were carefully gone over by eminent Republicans to-day, and the comments of these Republicans on these speeches are public property.

Then too one of the secrets of this convention began to percolate out to-day. It was to the effect that Senator Lodge has in his inside pocket a letter from the President in which the President mildly protests against his renomination by the convention. When Senator Lodge arrived here he was asked if he had such a letter. Mr. Lodge did not care to speak of the matter and he declined to discuss it to-day. But all agree that the Lodge speech and the President's letter to Lodge are contributory forces toward a Roosevelt renomination.

# READY TO NAME ROOSEVELT. A personal friend of President Roosevelt arrived to-night and said that he knew positively of five delegates to this convention who were to put in the President's name for renomination.

Pennsylvania delegates say that they are ready to do this same thing. Frank E. Hitchcock is not.

There is not the slightest shadow of a possibility for a Roosevelt stampede. The delegations from the different States have declared for Taft, Taft, with over 700 delegates, is too far in the lead to warrant even a moment's thought of a Roosevelt